ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चंद्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा): (क) से (ग) कपार्ट से रिपोर्ट मिली है कि वहां अधिकांशतः निधियों के दुरुपयोग, गलत रिपोर्टिंग, दस्तावेजों की हेराफेरी, इत्यादि जैसे आधारों पर विशिष्ट स्वैच्छिक एजेन्सियों की काली सूची बनाई गयी है। ऐसे मामलों में कपार्ट द्वारा प्रतिनियुक्त की गयी मुख्य जांच एजेन्सियां स्वीकृत की गयी परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की निगरानी करने के लिए सी०बी०आई० के पास भेज दिया गया है।

परियोजना मूल्यांककों के माध्यम से हुई जांच के मार्फत अब तक छः रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं। इन रिपोर्टों की परीक्षा के बाद, तीन स्वैच्छिक ऐजन्सियों को इस काली सूची से निकाल दिया गया है। अन्य रिपोर्टें प्रक्रियाधीन हैं।

जांच के लिए सी०बी०आई० के पास भेजे गए मामलों के संबंध में कपार्ट से रिपोर्ट मिली है कि वहां अब तक कोई भी रिपोर्ट सी०बी०आई० से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

National rural Housing Technology Mission

538. SHRI S. MUTHU MANI: Will the Minister of RURAL AREA AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ap proved in principle a major housing prog ramme for the poor;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering to establish a National Rural Housing Technology Mission to provide shelter for all the rural poor; and

(d) if so, what is the status of formation of the Mission as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHAN-DRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However the Government is implementing Indira Awas Yojana, the largest rural housing scheme in the country, since the year 1985-86 with an objective of providing dwelling units free of cost to the members of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and freed bonded labourers living below poverty line in rural area. From the year 1993-94, its scope has been extended to non-scheduled castes and scheduled tribes rural poor subject to the condition that the benefits to non-SC/ST should not exceed 40% of the total allocation. From 1995-96, the benefits of the scheme have also been extended to families of servicemen of the armed and para-military forces killed in action. The Indira Awaas Yojana has proved to be a popular programme and targets have been extended inal-most every year since its inception. A total of 2913503 houses have been constructed from 1985-86 to 1995-% under the scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 364.34 crores. During 1996-97, an allocation of Rs. 1424.60 crores has been made for construction of 11.24 lakh houses all over the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Review of Poverty Alleviation Programmes

539. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes in different States;

(b) if so, the State-wise position and progress during the Eighth Five Year Plan, scheme-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to revise and enhance fund-allocation for

those schemes during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER KUMAR ALAGH): (a) Yes, Sir, The Government regularly reviews the implementation of rural poverty alleviation programmes namely the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) in various States through the Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC), State level Coordination Committee (SLCC) and at the District Level by the Governing Body of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). These programmes are also reviewed through regular progress reports from the States on key indicators and through an intensive regimen of field inspection by officers of the Centre, State and implementing agencies. In addition the physical progress is also monitored by the Department of Programme Implementation.

Furthermore, to assess the overall impact of various poverty alleviation programmes the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment undertakes periodic concurrent evaluations of their major schemes. Special reviews of rural development programmes are also conducted by Expert Committees.

The major urban poverty alleviatio programme namely the Nehru Rozga Yojana (NRY) is reviewed periodicall by the Government through meeting with senior State officials and throug field visits Moreover, a High Powered Committee on Institutional Credit support for the Scbeme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) and an Empowered Committee for Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) have also been set up to review these sub-schemes of NRY.

(b) Based on the findings from such reviews and constant feedback received from the field, the points needing attention by the States are brought to their notice for necessary corrective action. Suitable modifications are also made periodically in the guidelines of these schemes to make their implementation more effective. The physical progress of these poverty alleviation schemes during the first four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1992-93 to 1995-96 is given State-wise at Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, The Government propose to strengthen poverty alleviation programmes as also to apportion larger funds for their effective implementation in generating more employment, creating productive assets, and imparting suitable skills so as to enable a significant number of poor to cross the poverty line every year. In a recent Conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Services it was agreed that in the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the areas of urban and rural poverty alleviation and employment, the States would be given greater involvement, freedom and flexibility.

statement

Physical Performance under the Major Poverty Alleviation pyogrammes during the first four years of the Eighth Plan (1992-'93 to 1995-96)

IRDP (number of families assisted)

State/UT	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		Total 1992-93 to 1994-95		1995-96
	Target	Acheive-ment	Target	Acheive-ment	Target	Acheive-ment	Target	Acheive-ment	Acheive-ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANDHRA PRADESH	138079	179038	204024	259697	166884	159908	508987	598843	122863
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	12519	13642	16630	15207	12468	18764	41617	47613	14381
ASSAM	37711	40204	67158	63381	54938	62584	159807	166169	58547
BIHAR	276337	264252	387248	335908	324640	224736	988225	824896	265525
GOA	2608	2456	3446	3452	2840	2192	8894	8100	2448
GUJARAT	56861	61842	74909	79725	61262	72418	193032	213985	55686
HARYANA	13606	23349	17989	34026	14715	28285	46310	85660	29771
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4871	6956	5863	9128	4796	7355	15530	23439	6750
JAMMU & KASHMIR	6803	7331	11193	7408	20000	13545	37996	28284	13176
KARNATAKA	86425	103856	136981	132861	112055	125810	335461	362527	119685
KERALA	46950	50517	49836	53698	40767	46294	137553	150509	43357
MADHYA PRADESH	183097	184083	258521	242673	211466	210629	653084	637385	210692
MAHARASHTRA	147906	177651	222394	217671	181926	196677	552226	591999	181597
MANIPUR	1092	3158	4848	6333	8982	7658	14922	17149	2774
MEGHALAYA	3275	3011	4655	2635	9567	6020	17497	11666	4534
MIZORAM	5216	3474	6971	4684	4027	3345	16214	11503	5085
NAGALAND	5477	3996	7273	4368	6737	1220	19487	9584	211
ORISSA	90457	93226	165479	160000	135382	139837	391318	393063	120669
PUNJAB	11507	25248	12792	33736	10464	22701	34763	81685	11786
RAJASTHAN	88189	101366	107400	116567	87857	107799	283446	325732	92818
SIKKIM	1043	1142	1352	1218	1120	1281	3515	3641	2843
TAMIL NADU	123969	144987	184436	214888	150860	201221	459265	561096	150648
TRIPURA	3863	11414	15000	16297	12856	21818	31719	49529	14657
UTTAR PRADESH	369554	387961	416354	445403	325353	369725	1111261	1203089	355916
WEST BENGAL	154457	171695	182836	73818	149552	159722	486845	405235	161724
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	1304	895	1726	1171	1421	1126	4451	3192	591
CHANDIGARH								0	
D&N HAVELI	261	300	372	372	300	302	933	974	274
DELHI								0	
DAMAN & DIU	522	524	690	507	561	97	1773	1128	89
LAKSHADWEEP	133	156	159	81	140	100	432	337	18
PONDICHERRY	1043	1407	1407	1407	1161	1221	3611	3671	1563

*Targets not assigned under IRDP for year 1995-96.

Physical Performance under the Major Poverty Alleviation Programmes during the first four years of the Eighth Plan (1992-93 to 1995-96)

State/Union Territory	Total JRY* Target	Total JRY* Achievement (in lakh mandays)	Total EAS** Achievements
STATE			
Andhra Pradesh	3530.68	3220.65	592.07
Arunachal Pradesh	37.39	25.19	75.15
Assam	739.22	830.33	309.10
Bihar	4991.81	4694.32	479.60
Goa	34.26	31.48	—
Gujarat	901.85	935.57	134.46
Haryana	140.27	133.38	101.95
Himachal Pradesh	116.45	111.02	10.11
Jammu & Kashmir	343.66	211.44	193.27
Karnataka	2164.30	2094.15	478.31
Kerala	457.21	483.73	62.71
Madhya Pradesh	3274.29	3393.61	803.06
Maharashtra	4246.92	4127.23	558.65
Manipur	36.24	28.41	62.87
Meghalaya	44.20	31.81	9.69
Mizoram	17.84	22.02	91.14
Nagaland	58.81	45.72	97.19
Orissa	2164.34	2132.17	623.73
Punjab	108.24	101.15	—
Rajasthan	1565.52	1696.76	611.13
Sikkim	26.42	39.86	25.33
Tamil Nadu	3194.12	3746.37	363.60
Tripura	65.73	84.80	104.52
Uttar Pradesh	5787.66	6215.85	498.86
West Bengal	2167.82	2075.15	380.40
UNION TERRITORY			
Andaman & Nicobar	12.46	8.70	0.78
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.99	7.75	0.37
Daman and Diu	6.29	2.37	0.48
Lakshadweep	8.00	7.85	1.36
Pondicherry	14.72	15.90	—
Total	36266.71	36554.74	6669.89

*Includes IJRY

**No targets are fixed, as EAS is a demand-driven scheme.

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE UNDER THE MAJOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES DURING THE FIRST FOUR YEARS OF THE EIGHTH PLAN (1992-93 TO 199S-96)

		NEHRU ROZGAR YOJNOA					
		SUME BENEFICIARIES		SUME MANDYAS IN LAKHS		SHASU DEWLLING UNITS UPGRADED	
Sl. No.	State/UT	Target	Acheive-ment	Target	Acheive-ment	Target	Acheive-ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	44543	64909	11.92	11.07	44086	62761
2.	BIHAR	17091	19745	14.78	34.39	39097	22703
3.	GUJARAT	11250	10407	5.06	5.63	21538	508
4.	HARYANA	6207	12020	3.08	5.20	6067	2735
5.	KARNATAKA	19573	32182	13.31	23.66	37621	2277
6.	KERALA	14407	14553	5.65	3.07	21145	30294
7.	MADHYA PRADESH	41627	91878	14.86	22.64	39976	—
8.	MAHARASHTRA	41501	48832	17.65	26.29	39710	6200
9.	ORISSA	11391	12383	5.90	7.08	11242	7473
10.	PUNJAB	10395	12719	6.00	5.80	11539	10375
11.	RAJASTHAN	17588	35379	12.00	10.46	22947	—
12.	TAMIL NADU	50334	66122	15.99	15.72	46093	95142
13.	UTTAR PRADESH	101639	144659	43.99	75.97	98056	23653
14.	WEST BENGAL	29256	40146	8.19	20.52	35067	37181
15.	GOA	336	450	0.77	0.73	879	—
16.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	611	40	0.49	0.73	3008	—
17.	ASSAM	4817	16693	4.47	4.22	8195	6948
18.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1898	1524	1.36	2.98	4841	—
19.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2757	3275	1.55	2.77	6354	1443
20.	MANIPUR	2335	4791	0.90	0.97	2984	385
21.	MEGHALAYA	495	539	0.59	0.65	2248	—
22.	MIZORAM	656	740	0.55	12.35	1369	1775
23.	NAGALAND	—	—	—	—	2861	—
24.	SIKKIM	1115	808	0.49	0.73	1858	—
25.	TRIPURA	800	436	0.54	0.87	1369	—
26.	A & N ISLAND	432	280	0.14	0.08	893	691
27.	CHANDIGARH	145	334	0.34	—0.46	1005	—
28.	D & N HAVELI	130	147	0.11	0.12	688	—
29.	DAMAN & DIU	112	213	0.35	0.46	993	45
30.	PONDICHERRY	337	1302	0.45	0.42	11225	—
31.	DELHI	3230	1412	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	437008	638938	191.48	254.08	524954	362589

NOTEA SUME is Scheme Urban Micro Enterprises
SUME : Scheme of Urban Wage Employment
SHASl) : Scheme of Housing and shelter Upgradation